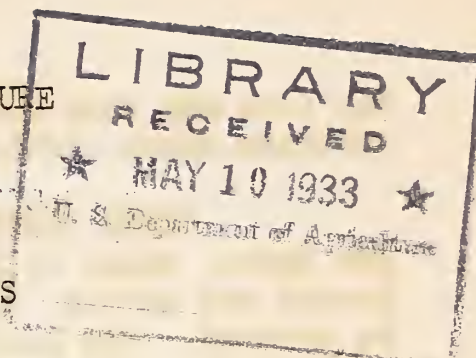


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



COMMUNITY SEWING IN RELIEF PROGRAMS

Literally millions of garments are now being made in this country by volunteer groups working under the direction of the Extension Service and national and local relief agencies. The American Red Cross, through its local chapters, made clothing for more than four million persons during the winter beginning November, 1932. In every community women are coming together to sew in community workrooms or are making garments at home as part of the relief program of organized groups. The success of these efforts depends upon the judgment and taste used by the women intrusted with the selection of materials and designs, as well as upon the ability of those doing the sewing. The problem is to construct large numbers of garments of such quality and appearance that they will conserve the health and morale of those who wear them. This must be done quickly and efficiently with the help of volunteers whose training, experience, and skill vary greatly. Some suggestions for solving this problem are offered here.

EQUIPMENT FOR CLOTHING WORKROOMS

Workrooms can often be satisfactorily furnished without buying much new equipment. Unemployed persons with ability in carpentry may be given work in constructing temporary tables and ironing boards. Others with mechanical ability can recondition machines, irons, and similar articles.

SEWING MACHINES are the most expensive and the most necessary pieces. They often can be borrowed or rented during an emergency. See that they are perfectly adjusted, thoroughly cleaned, and well oiled. If the services of machine companies are not available, secure instruction books from manufacturers. Machines in good order simplify sewing.

SEWING AND CUTTING TABLES with convenient broad tops can be inexpensively made from pieces of old lumber, held together by two or three supports, laid across sawhorses, and covered with oilcloth. Put the oilcloth on wrong side up because the slightly rough surface keeps goods from slipping and is ideal for a cutting table.

IRONING BOARDS can be inexpensively made or purchased. For convenience in pressing all sizes and parts of clothing, graduate the width of a board from 12 inches to approximately 5 or 6 inches. Pad with old blankets or similar worn materials and cover with the good portion of an old sheet stretched tightly and tacked to the under side of the board. For both safety and convenience, make certain that the board stands rigidly.

SLEEVE BOARDS are convenient for pressing sleeve seams and those hard-to-get-at places. Like the ironing board, they should be sturdily built so they will not shake when used.

IRONS may be borrowed during periods of emergency sewing. Make certain that they are in good condition. Broken plugs or worn cords may cause trouble. Provide a stand for each iron. A piece of asbestos on which

the iron may rest between short pressings saves board covers when workers are careless about lifting the iron back onto its stand.

PRESS CLOTHS are especially needed when working on woolen garments. For these, sugar or flour sacks or any old pieces of muslin washed free of starch are useful. The best weight will depend on that of the materials to be pressed. The heavier fabrics require thicker press cloths.

A SPONGE AND SPONGE DISH are aids to good pressing. They not only simplify and hasten good sewing but help in making good looking garments. Moisture can be easily applied with a small sponge, and a dish saves wet spots and unsightly stains on ironing board covers.

SHEARS about 7 or 8 inches long can generally be furnished by the individual women. If new ones are bought, select light-weight shears that cut clean all the way to the points.

PINKING SHEARS save time when making wool and heavy cotton garments. The seam edges are finished as the garments are cut out.

NEEDLES AND PINS need to be fine enough for good work. Sizes 8 and 9 needles and size 6 pins are usually satisfactory. Crewel needles are easier to thread and will accommodate a greater difference in thread sizes than sharps. Keep pins covered when not in use, as a dusty coating makes them difficult to push through cloth and they leave ugly dark holes.

THIMBLES in a variety of sizes may be obtained at small cost. Sizes 8 to 10 are average. Choose thimbles made of hard metals as needles soon push holes through soft ones causing injured fingers and broken needles.

TWILL TAPE, about 3/16" wide, is convenient for reinforcing garments. In black or white it may be used to strengthen places likely to tear, such as pocket corners and armholes.

THREAD in sizes 50 and 60, and in black and white serves for practically all staple clothing.

BUTTONS are expensive. Classify the needs of the various garments and buy as few different sizes as possible. Encourage cutting buttons from worn-out clothes and using them again. Homes where this thrifty practice is followed usually have on hand a supply of buttons which is very useful in emergency sewing. A large shallow box in which small cardboard boxes may be arranged will substitute for a table drawer in which to keep findings. It can be covered when not in use.

A BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT for the sewing machine is another time saver. For durability, the buttonholes usually need to be retraced two or three times, depending on the firmness of the material. Also, it is well to make the buttonholes long enough so that they will not have to be clipped close to the ends.

A PATTERN FILE made from a wooden box or strong carton is useful and time saving in a workroom. By labeling and classifying types and sizes of patterns they can be readily found and kept in order. To avoid errors

and waste of material, put the pattern number and size on each pattern piece as it is removed from the envelopes. If small stickers are used the numbers are easy to see and there is no danger of tearing the tissue pattern with a pencil.

SELECTION OF PATTERNS

Wisely chosen patterns save both time and materials. On pages 8 to 16 are designs adapted from current styles for spring, 1933. They are suggested as types that are desirable from the standpoint of community sewing and yet satisfactory for the wearer. They have been tested and found to conform to the requirements stated below. New designs may appear offering opportunity for even greater economies. If so, substitute, but first judge their suitability on the basis of the following:

1. THE DESIGN REQUIRES THE MINIMUM MATERIAL NEEDED FOR GOOD FIT, COMFORT, AND SATISFACTORY APPEARANCE.

Avoid as many pleats as possible, unnecessarily large sleeves, extreme flares, and unusual cuts that require extra material for fashion value only. Even when these are in vogue there are always conservative and good styles that cut to advantage and require little yardage.

2. THE CUT OF THE GARMENT IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE AND EASY TO MAKE.

Look for patterns with few pieces and as few construction lines as will give comfort and satisfactory appearance in a garment. The patterns should be easy to interpret and should call for only the simplest types of construction processes.

3. CONSTRUCTION LINES ARE DURABLE.

Garments with staple tailored lines can be more durably and more easily constructed than those with extremely curved or diagonal lines, which require careful clipping and shaping and which are likely to stretch or pull out in laundering. Choose raglan or roomy set-in sleeves instead of the kimono type. Even though the latter are easier to construct, they soon tear at the underarm and cause waste of an entire garment. The additional time and material required for making a garment lasting is economically spent.

4. PLACKETS, FASTENINGS, AND ACCESSORIES ARE FEW.

Buckles, buttons, large bows, and other trimmings are expensive. With some styles these can be done away with or reduced to the minimum. A button may replace a buckle on a belt or the ends may be lengthened and widened so as to tie in a double knot. Leave off buttons that are not actually needed for good mechanics of the garment. A facing that simulates a collar may replace a collar that requires two thicknesses of material. These features save time in construction as well as materials.

5. SLIGHT CHANGES MAY BE MADE FOR INDIVIDUALITY.

Uniform outer garments, especially for women and children, are undesirable and unnecessary. A change in color and print will make

the same style garment appear very different. Variations in collar shapes and neckline finishes such as bias trim and small bows made from left-overs, give pleasing individual touches that add nothing to the cost. In so far as possible adapt these features to the needs of the individual.

6. THE GENERAL APPEARANCE IS CONSERVATIVE AND YET CONFORMS TO THE MODE. Because suitable clothing aids in preserving self respect and self confidence, it has to be more than just a protective covering for the body. Choose inconspicuous, conservative designs in keeping with what the mass of people wear. Such clothing is acceptable in appearance as long as the material lasts.
7. THE DESIGN IS SUITABLE FOR WASH MATERIALS. Usually the simplest designs are most suitable for wash fabrics. Avoid those with seams and finishes that cannot be made durable enough to withstand washing and ironing.

CHOICE OF FABRICS

For greatest economy when buying new fabrics, choose those that are:

1. DURABLE AND PRACTICAL. Select fabrics suited to the kind of wear expected of the garment.
2. WASHABLE. Fragile, poorly constructed fabrics with threads that shift, mat, or become unsightly in washing are not worth the expense of making; neither are fabrics with colors that fade.
3. INEXPENSIVE. The wide variety of fabrics now available makes it important to select carefully so as to secure those that best serve the purpose and are low in price. In most cases, the qualities that make clothing serviceable and comfortable are found at least cost in cottons.
4. EASY TO MANAGE IN CUTTING AND SEWING. Firmly woven fabrics that do not ravel, slip, or stretch out of shape simplify sewing. Lasting construction is more certain on such fabrics than on materials difficult to handle.
5. CONSERVATIVE AND APPROPRIATE IN COLOR. Blue, green, and tan are examples of inconspicuous colors that are practical and generally pleasing. Avoid advancing colors such as red, purple, and orange. They attract attention, look well on comparatively few people, and are limited in their suitability.
6. APPROPRIATE IN APPEARANCE FOR THE VARIOUS GARMENTS. Not only style and color, but an unusual type of material may make a garment so conspicuous that the wearer is uncomfortable. For outer clothing especially, choose cottons as near as possible like those commonly worn by most people. For instance, percale, gingham, and chambray are suitable for women's, misses', and children's

dressess. Chambray is also suitable for men's shirts and for small boys' suits or trousers to be worn with percale blouses. For undergarments and nightwear soft muslin and outings are usually desirable and reasonable in price.

7. COMFORTABLE IN TEXTURE.

For infants' and children's clothing, soft, smooth textures are especially important. Adults need soft textures next to the skin but for outer work clothing many firm and almost harsh fabrics that wear well may be worn without discomfort.

USING OLD CLOTHING

1. INFANTS' SLIPS require little material and can be cut from large size sugar sacks. Use only soft qualities for this purpose. Good parts of old outing flannel nightwear may also be used.
2. ROMPERS for creeping babies may be cut from the lower back and front of men's shirts. The buttons on a shirt are sufficient for either of the tailored rompers shown on page 15. The adjustable rompers may be cut from lawn-like quality sugar sacks.
3. DRESSES for little girls may be made from the good portions of women's or older girls' dresses. Take care not to use black, very dark colors, and overpowering prints unsuitable for children. A sleeveless tailored dress finished all around with binding may be cut from the lower part of a man's shirt. Sugar sacks dyed in pleasing colors may even make attractive dresses for very little girls.
4. SUITS for small boys are attractive and serviceable when made of the mottled blue and white cotton crash sometimes used in salt bags. Trousers alone may be made of this fabric and worn with a blouse cut from a man's white broadcloth shirt. Trousers for small boys may be cut from the good portions of men's trousers.
5. UNDERWEAR. Diapers for babies may be made from soft flour sacks or portions of worn white outing flannel nightgowns or night shirts. Panties, trunks, or combination suits for children and adults may be cut from flour or sugar sacks. Slips may also be made from the muslin of old sacks.
6. GUIMPES and simple blouses for junior girls can be cut from white or pastel colored broadcloth shirts. When jumper dresses allow only sleeves and a collar to show, left-over scraps may prove useful.
7. JUMPER DRESSES for junior girls can be made from adult dresses and large size men's trousers of plain colors.
8. PLAYSUITS for small children are easily made from women's or men's coats. Wrist and ankle bands, also a cap, can be taken

from good portions of old sweaters. The latter may be made simply by sewing up a straight piece of knit goods, preferably folded, drawing the raw edges in to form a pom-pom at the top and turning up the lower edge to form a band.

9. MITTENS from the tops of discarded woolen socks are practical, as the cuff of a sock makes a satisfactory wristlet. For extra warmth the legs of two socks may be cut and sewed together to make a mitten.
10. COATS for children or juniors can be made from those of adults. If material is lacking for a collar, a strip of soft woolen in contrast may be used as a warm scarf.

CONSTRUCTION OF CLOTHING

The serviceability of clothing depends largely on good construction. A poorly made garment soon wears out regardless of the quality of the material and is expensive. Any garment worth making is worth making well.

The following inexpensive publications illustrate and explain sewing processes. If possible buy and keep one or more in the workroom as guides to proper construction.

Vogue's guide to practical dressmaking. 64 p., illus.
Condé Nast Publications, Inc., New York City. 1931.
(Purchase at a Vogue pattern agency or order by mail,
50¢ per copy.)

Sewing secrets. 48 p., illus. Spool Cotton Company,
881 Broadway, New York City. 1930. (Order by mail,
5¢ per copy.)

Dressmaking made easy. 181 p., illus. The McCall Company,
New York City. 1928. (Free to teachers.)

Modern dressmaking. 61 p., illus. Pictorial Review
Company, New York City. 1931. (Purchase at a Pictorial
pattern agency or order by mail, 50¢ per copy.)

The new Butterick dressmaker. 309 p., illus. The
Butterick Publishing Company, New York City. 1927.
(Purchase at a Butterick agency or order by mail,
65¢ per copy.)

Dress construction with aid of patterns. 113 p., illus.
1928. The Butterick Publishing Company, New York City.
(Free to teachers.)

Making smart clothes. 128 p., illus. 1930. The
Butterick Publishing Company, New York City. (Purchase
at a Butterick agency, 25¢ per copy; or order
by mail, 30¢ per copy.)

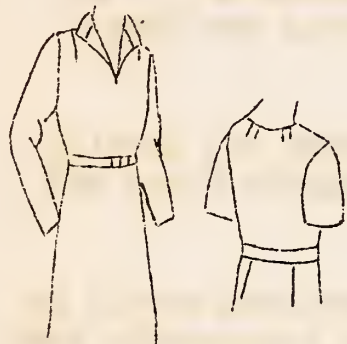
The following suggestions are given as supplemental to the above references on construction.

1. Make a muslin model for any patterns that are to be used for several garments. Test and check for improvements in cut, fit, and saving of materials.
2. When changes are to be made in the original patterns make new patterns including all of these changes. It is difficult to remember alterations, especially when several patterns are being used by a number of persons.
3. Pattern layouts which are included with all patterns are usually planned for the greatest economy of material. Consult these and save material.
4. Don't overlook perforations that indicate how a pattern should be laid on the fabric. If pattern pieces are placed haphazardly without regard to the thread of the material a garment will lose shape and wear out more quickly.
5. Follow the logical procedure in putting a garment together. This simplifies sewing and saves time. The construction guides which accompany commercial patterns are helpful.
6. When material is very easy to handle, a few pins may make basting unnecessary in some places. If fabrics slip or crawl slightly, baste.
7. For permanent stitching choose thread as coarse or as fine as the fabric. (See reference chart of thread and needle sizes, The Spool Cotton Company, 880 Broadway, New York City.)
8. Keep the machine stitch properly adjusted. A balanced stitch is essential to durable construction of a garment. (See instruction books available from manufacturer or local dealer of machine.)
9. Choose seams and finishes which best suit the type of garment and the material.
10. Make facings, bindings, etc. conform exactly to the shape of the garments. Necklines and other lines not cut with the thread of the material stretch easily, and finishes not shaped to them spoil the fit and lessen the wear from the garment.
11. Reinforce corners, curves, and similar places where there is danger of tearing.
12. Keep construction flat and smooth by cutting out the unnecessary material which causes bulkiness.

SUGGESTED DESIGNS FOR CLOTHING

The patterns recommended as guides in making these garments cost from 15¢ to 50¢. Most of them are 25¢ or less. Some of the patterns can be used without change. Others should be modified in accordance with the drawings and suggestions given below. Patterns marked with an asterisk were originally suggested by the American Red Cross.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES AND BLOUSES



Fitted dress. Can be made with full length or short sleeves and with or without collar. Make neck opening large enough to slip over head without need of fastening. Use a button as belt fastening, or lengthen and widen the ends for a single knot tie belt. Vogue 5937. Sizes 32 to 46 bust. Size 36 (long sleeves) requires 3-3/4 yards of 35" material.



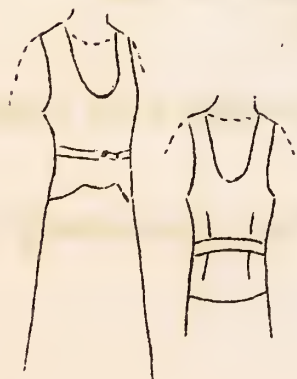
House or "away-from-home" dress suitable for small and medium sizes. Omit collar on house dress. To keep the dress from spreading open, extend left front of side seam at waist line and fasten inside. One or two buttons are enough for the dress, and the belt may button or tie.

Vogue 5809. Sizes 14 years to 46 bust. Size 36 (short sleeves) requires 4 yards of 36" material.



Jumper with separate blouse requiring less fitting than an ordinary dress. A good style for using old garments. The neckline may be cut low, as illustrated, or built up. If the blouse is pieced, the built-up neckline would be desirable. To save material, the flare of the skirt may be cut down slightly without spoiling the appearance.

Pictorial 5517. Sizes 14 years to 48 bust. Size 36 requires 3-3/8 yards of 36" material.



Simple jumper dress. The suggested pattern may require slight adjustment at underarm for average figures. The flare may be reduced at side seams without spoiling the appearance.

McCall 7217. Sizes 12 years to 42 bust. Size 34 requires 2-7/8 yards of 35" material.



Dress with comfortable and easy-to-fit raglan sleeves. They may be short, below the elbow, or wrist length. The neckline may be finished with a facing or with a flat simulated collar that saves material. The front placket extension may be omitted and the straight line continued with snap fastenings or with one button at the neck. The belt may tie or fasten with a button. Pictorial 6257. Bust 32 to 44. Bust 34 (short sleeves) requires 3 yards of 39" material.



Simple blouse requiring minimum material. May be collarless and with long or short sleeves. Make waist length for wear with jumpers. Vogue 5956. Sizes 32 to 40 bust. Size 34 (short sleeves) requires 1-1/2 yards of 35" material.



Blouse for wear with a separate skirt or jumper. Cut waist length for wear with a jumper. Vogue 5520. Sizes 32 to 42 bust. Size 34 (short sleeves) requires 2 yards of 35" material.

DRESSES AND COATS FOR JUNIOR GIRLS



Junior dress of simple cut. The raglan sleeves may be short or long. If short, allow for hem finish. The opening shown in the pattern may be simplified as illustrated by cutting a lower neckline and fastening with only one button. The collar may be any desired shape and simulated instead of double. Vogue 3208. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Size 12 requires 2-1/2 yards of 36" material.



Easy-to-make dress. Cut neckline lower than that shown in pattern. Fasten with a small button and loop. A simulated Dutch style collar is a suitable finish. Sleeves may be long or short. Pictorial 5861. Sizes 10 to 17 years. Size 12 (short sleeves) requires 2-3/4 yards of 36" material.



Coat style jumper. Two buttons are sufficient. Support left front at side seam by tie. Make short blouse, pull-over style, with single neck fastening. If short sleeves are used, omit cuff.

Pictorial 5470. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Size 12, Blouse (short sleeves) requires 1-1/4 yards of 36" material. Jumper requires 2-1/8 yards of 36" material.



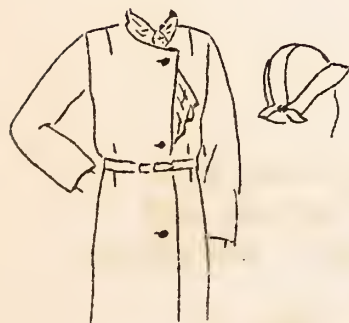
Jumper and blouse. To save material reduce flare of skirt given in pattern. Sleeves may be wrist length or short and finished with a hem. Make comfortably low neckline at front.

Butterick 4729. Sizes 8 to 15 years. Size 12, Blouse (long sleeves) requires 1-5/8 yards of 35" material. Jumper requires 2-3/8 yards of 36" material.



Jumper with a blouse. Also serves as a dress with a sleeveless guimpe. Make pull-over style blouse with one neck fastening. At center front make continuous seam as illustrated instead of the more complicated fastening shown in pattern.

Vogue 3334. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 12, Jumper requires 2-7/8 yards of 36" material. Guimpe (short sleeves) requires 1-3/8 yards of 36" material.



A coat and hat for a junior girl. May be made from an adult's coat.

Vogue 3343. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Size 12 requires 3-5/8 yards of 35" material or 2-1/8 yards of 54" material.

SLIPS FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND JUNIORS



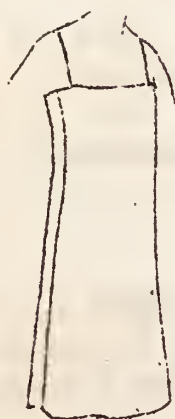
Fitted slip. Cut armholes deeper than pattern so they will fit more comfortably. Shoulders may be cut any desired width and the neckline any shape. Pictorial 6287. Sizes 14 years to 46" bust. Size 36 requires 2-3/4 yards of 36" material.



Camisole slip. May be made from the pattern without changes. Use cotton tape or self material for shoulder straps. Vogue 6158. Sizes 14 years to 44" bust. Size 36 requires 2-5/8 yards of 36" material.

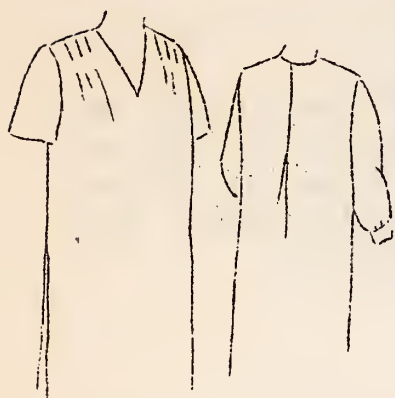


Adjustable slip. Easy to adjust to varying hip sizes and suitable for maternity wear. Laps in the back and ties with cotton tapes. Pictorial 5414. Sizes 14 years to 46" bust. Size 18 requires 2-7/8 yards of 36" material.



Slip for junior girls. For all sizes, make by straight style shown in pattern. Vogue 3197. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 12 (camisole top) requires 2 yards of 36" material.

NIGHTGOWNS FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND JUNIORS

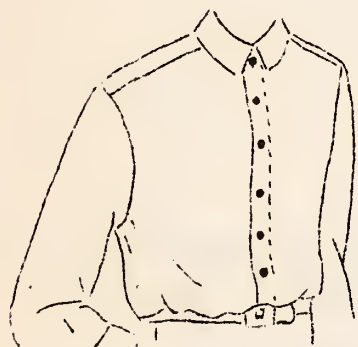


Woman's gown. Make with long or short sleeves. Omit collar and cuffs shown in pattern. To lessen construction, make open style sleeves with hem finish. McCall 5089. Sizes small (34 and 36); medium (38 and 40); large (42 and 44); extra large (46 and 48.) Medium requires $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 36" material (long sleeves); $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards material (short sleeves).



Gown for misses and juniors. May be sleeveless or have long or short set-in sleeves. Avoid kimono style. Make adjustable neckline with casing and drawstring or adjust fullness and finish permanently with binding. If bound, make neck opening large enough to slip over the head easily. McCall 6608.* Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 35" material (long sleeves); $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35" material (sleeveless).

SHIRTS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS



Pictorial 3850.* Sizes 34 to 50 breast; 14 to 18 neck. Size 40 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35" material. Or Excella E-2899.* Sizes 34 to 48 breast. Size 40 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36" material. Or Butterick 3792. Sizes 12 to 17 neck. Size 15 neck requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35" material. Or McCall 4766. Sizes 12-1/2 to 17 neck. Size 15 (long sleeves) requires 3 yards of 36" material.

BLOUSES FOR JUNIOR BOYS



Blouse with long or short sleeves and closed or open neck. The lower part is shaped and requires no drawstring.

Pictorial 3464. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 12 (short sleeves) requires $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards of 36" material. Or Butterick 4242. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 9 (short sleeves) requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36" material.



Blouse with long or short sleeves and open or closed neck. The lower edge is adjusted by a drawstring. McCall 3083. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 36" material. Or Excella E-1736.* Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 36" material.

PAJAMAS FOR MEN



Vogue 5058. Sizes small, medium, and large. Medium requires 5 yards of 36" material.
McCall 4720.* Sizes 34 to 46. Size 34 requires 4-1/2 yards of 36" material. Or
Pictorial 4113.* Sizes 32 to 48 breast. Size 40 requires 5-3/4 yards of 32" material. Or
Excella 3887. Sizes 32 to 48. Size 40 requires 5-3/8 yards of 36" material.

The Pictorial and Excella patterns have more complicated neck finishes than the Vogue and McCall patterns, but the necklines of the former two may be built up and finished with shaped facings as illustrated.

PAJAMAS FOR JUNIOR BOYS



Excella 2641.* Sizes 6 to 16 years. Size 12 requires 3-5/8 yards of 36" material. Or
McCall 5035.* Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 3-1/8 yards of 36" material. Or
Pictorial 4356. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 36" material. If this pattern is used, build up neck and finish with shaped facing as illustrated.

DRESSES FOR LITTLE GIRLS



A dress easy to adjust to different sizes and to growth. Use circular sleeve of pattern. Finish neck with casing and firmly finished front opening or with treble crochet beading and drawstring.
Vogue 3324. Sizes 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires 1-7/8 yards of 36" material.



Omit collar in pattern, if desired. Adjust gathers and finish with binding and center front opening. Raglan sleeves may be long with loose wrist bands, or short and open with hem finish.
Pictorial 4125. Sizes 1/2 to 4 years. Size 4 requires 1-3/8 yards of 36" material.



A simulated collar may be used on this tailored style dress with tucked fullness. Put opening at center front and fasten with button and firm loop. Sleeves may be long with a loose wrist band or short and open with a hem finish.

Pictorial 5203. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 36" material (long sleeves).

SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS



A plain suit may be made by omitting the frilling shown in pattern. Collar may be simulated or omitted. Vogue 3150. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Size 4 (short sleeves) requires 1-1/8 yards of 36" material.



Plain blouse to be used with any trousers of good fit. The neck and front edge may be finished with binding, and the sleeves with hem finish.

Pictorial 4882.* Sizes 2, 4, and 6. Size 4 requires 1-1/4 yards of 39" material.

COATS FOR CHILDREN



Little girl's coat that can be made from an adult's coat not of the simplest cut.

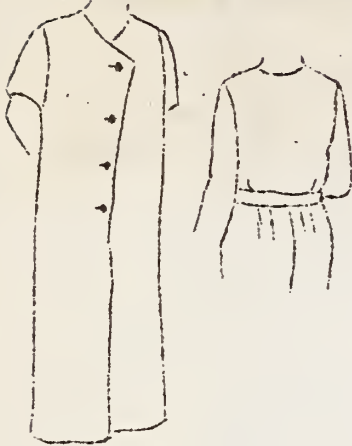
Vogue 3308. Sizes 1, 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 35" material or 1-1/4 yards of 54" material.



Small boy's coat that can be made from an adult's coat of plain design.

Vogue 3346. Sizes 1 to 8 years. Size 8 requires 2-1/4 yards of 54" material.

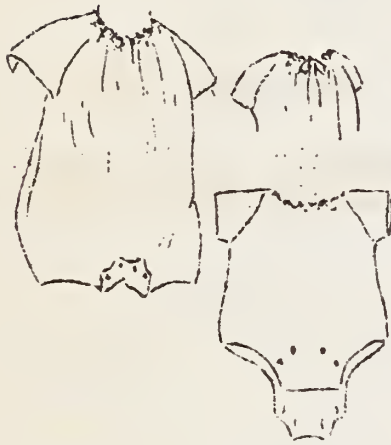
SLEEPER FOR CHILD



Child's sleeper with long or short sleeves. Button entire length of center front opening rather than at top only, as pattern shows.

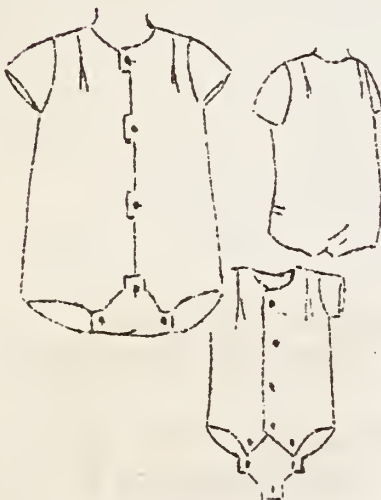
Vogue 3178. Sizes 1 to 14 years. Size 4 requires 2-1/8 yards of 36" material (long sleeves).

ROMPERS FOR BABIES



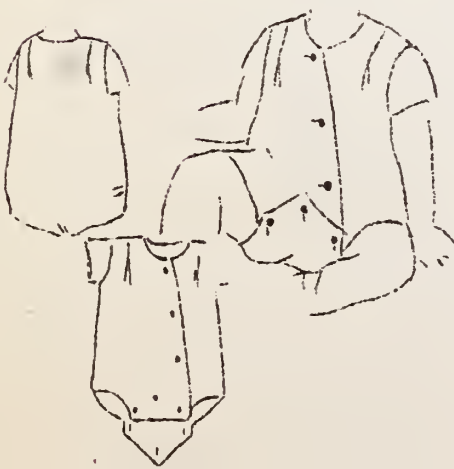
Bias romper adjustable to growth and variations in sizes. Requires soft material.

Butterick 4073. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 years. 1 year requires 1-3/8 yards of 35" material.



The front of this tailored romper may be cut straight instead of with tabs as shown in pattern. This style may be cut from men's old shirts.

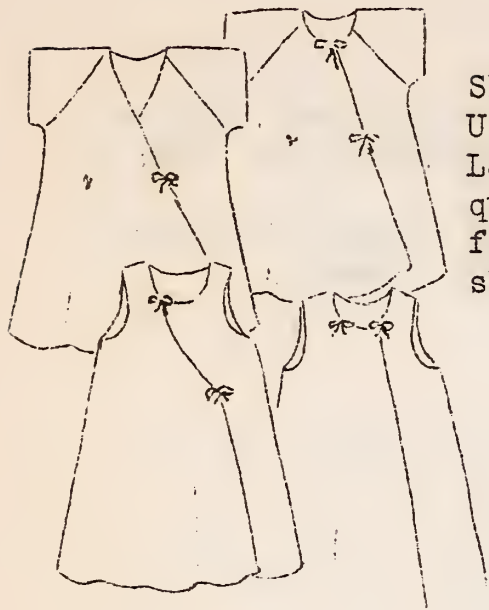
Pictorial 5894. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 years. 1 year requires 1 yards of 36" material.



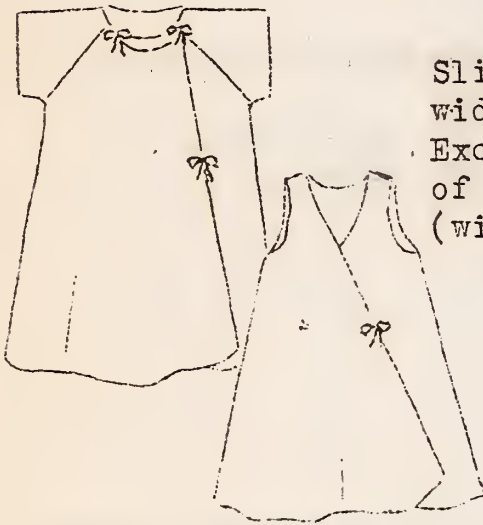
Another tailored romper that may be cut from good portions of men's old shirts.

Excelsa E-3592. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 years. 1 year requires 1-1/4 yards of 36" material.

INFANTS' WEAR



Slips. - Four styles are included in one pattern. Use $\frac{3}{16}$ " tape fastenings. Ladies' Home Journal 1042. One size only. Requires $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35" material for slips with sleeves; $\frac{7}{8}$ yard for slips without sleeves.



Slips. - Two styles in one pattern. Use tape, $\frac{3}{16}$ " wide, for fastenings. Excella E-3733. One size only. Requires $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 36" material (with sleeves); 1 yard of 36" material (without sleeves).



Gown and sleeping bag. If gowns are made of woven fabrics, use raglan sleeve. Kimono style is designed for knit materials. Ladies' Home Journal 1041. One size only. Gown requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35" material. Bag requires 2 yards of 36" material.

